



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The principal facts disclosed by the investigations, of which the author gives a brief summary are : (1) the mixed race is more fertile than the pure stock, contrary to the opinion generally entertained regarding hybrid races ; (2) the statures of Indians and half-bloods show differences which are in favor of the half-bloods. The latter are almost invariably taller than the former, the difference being more pronounced among men than among women. The white parents of the mixed race are mostly of French extraction, and their statures are on an average shorter than those of the Indians ; (3) the facial measurements of the half-bloods are intermediate, the average value being nearer the typical Indian measurement, and remote from the white measurement ; (4) the half-blood has a narrower nose than that of the Indian, with thinner alæ ; (5) the measurements of length of head of the Ojibwa and métis show a gradual increase in length from the full-blood, through the three-quarter-blood to the half-blood.

*The Anthropology of the North American Indian.* FRANZ BOAS. Mem. Intern. Cong. Anthropol. (Chicago, 1894), 1893, pp. 37-49.

This is a concise account of the general results of the measurement of some 17,000 full-blood and half-breed Indians from all over the North American continent, with the exception of the Arctic coast and the Mackenzie basin. The facts brought out of greatest importance are : (1) The average number of children of Indian women is high, and therefore, the decrease in their numbers can only be explained by the fact that there exists a very high infant mortality ; (2) on an average the breadth of face of the Indian is 1 cm. more than that of the American white (the latter, however, is exceeding narrow, as compared with that of some Europeans) ; (3) on the whole, the North American Indians may be called a tall people ; (4) in the areas where deformation of the head has not obtained, Dr. Boas recognizes four well characterized types of skull which cannot be combined or considered as closely related ; (a) the mesaticephalic (index approximately 79) population of the whole Mississippi valley ; (2) the long-headed Eskimo of the eastern Arctic coast ; (3) the exceedingly short-headed types of the North Pacific coast, and in isolated spots further down the coast ; (4) the long-headed type of southern California. He is inclined to admit an early contact of the Eskimo and Micmacs to explain the low indices of the latter.

*Grundzüge der Anthropologie für höhere Lehranstalten, Lehrer-Seminare und Lehrer, sowie zur Selbstbelehrung für jedermann.* A. SPROCKHOFF. Revidiert durch Geh.-Rat Prof. Dr. Rud. Virchow in Berlin. *Der Körper des Menschen. Gliederung, Bau und Thätigkeit seiner Organe mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Gesundheitslehre, sowie der Krankenpflege und der ersten Hilfe bei Unglücksfällen nach Prof. Dr. von Esmarch in Kiel. Zweite, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage mit 153 instructiven Abbildungen.* Hannover, 1892, XXIX, 290, s., 80.

This is an excellent treatise—intended for use in the higher institutions of learning—on anthropology, in the narrower, physical and somatological sense of the term. Brief and clear expositions of the body and its members and organs, their anatomy, physiology and hygiene are given. There is besides a special section (s. 211-266) on the elements of hygiene, and the first procedures in case of sickness and accident. An appendix (s. 267-275) deals with psychic life. The book is provided with a good index and a glossary of scientific (Latin and Greek) anatomical and other terms with their equivalents in German. The ethnological portion of the book (s. 196-210), which is provided with the usual set of race portraits, is the least satisfactory part. The